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NEW ACHATINIDÆ AND HELICIDÆ FROM SOMALILAND.

BY HENRY A. PILSBRY.

The following descriptions are based upon material collected by Dr. A. Donaldson Smith. Other mollusks presented to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia by the same intrepid explorer belong to species already known. They represent so small a fragment of the fauna of this interesting part of Africa that their enumeration here may be dispensed with.

Achatina chrysoleuca n. sp.

Shell ovate, with conic spire, in general contour like *A. variegata*. Solid and strong, though not very thick. *White*, with a thin golden-brown cuticle, which is deciduous over the greater part of the shell, remaining behind the aperture and in the depressions between longitudinal plications elsewhere; later $1\frac{1}{2}$ whorls immaculate, the next earlier with spaced, somewhat zig-zag and rather broad brown streaks, the next earlier narrowly streaked, the streaks straight. Whorls of the spire soiled white. Whorls $6\frac{1}{2}$ (the apical whorls truncated, perhaps 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ whorls being thereby lost), moderately convex, the last quite convex. Surface shining, finely decussated on the spire, the sculpture hardly visible to the naked eye, and gradually becoming obsolete, the spirals lost on the latter $1\frac{1}{2}$ whorls, which are somewhat coarsely plicatulate. Sutures even above, weakly and irregularly serrate below. Aperture a little exceeding half the length of the shell, pure white within, subvertical, acuminate above, deeply excised by the body-wall; outer lip rather regularly arcuate, but less curved above, simple; columella short, cylindric, very deeply concave on the front and the side toward aperture, abruptly truncated at base, delicate flesh-tinted; parietal wall with a thin, transparent varnish. Alt. 105, diam. 58 mm. Longest axis of aperture 60, greatest width of cavity 33 mm.

Tulu Didirko, in about lat. $4^{\circ} 4' N.$, lon. $39^{\circ} 36' E.$, at 3,580 ft. alt. (Dr. A. Donaldson Smith, March 27, 1895).

Type is No. 68,113, coll. A. N. S. P. It is an ivory-white shell, with some inconspicuous marking on the spire. The cuticle is largely deciduous. Nothing very nearly allied seems to be described from this portion of the continent.

Limicolaria Donaldsoni n. sp.

Shell narrowly perforate, oblong-ovate, rather thin. Spire terminating in a *very obtuse rounded apex*. Whorls slightly over 6, *quite convex*, separated by deep sutures. Surface shining, finely striated longitudinally, the striæ cut into oblong granules by decussating spiral impressed lines, which become subobsolete on the last whorl except below the suture where they persist, although weaker. Aperture ovate, a little less than half the length of the shell, bluish-white within; outer lip thin and sharp; columella straight in the middle and above, slightly concave below, the columellar lip reflexed over the umbilicus. Color white under a very thin yellow cuticle, with faint narrow, sinuous and interrupted brown streaks. Alt. 39, diam. $20\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; alt. of aperture 17, width of cavity in the middle 10 mm.

The Haud (Dr. A. Donaldson Smith, July 25, 1894).

Type is No. 68,114, coll. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Of described species, *L. Beccarii* Morel. seems to be nearest to this one; but that has the spire longer and less obtuse at apex, a stronger color-pattern, etc. *L. Donaldsoni* is remarkable for the unusual convexity of the whorls. None of the very numerous species described during the last few years seem near to this form.

Limicolaria Vanattai n. sp.

Shell very narrowly perforate, oblong-conic, compact, thin, white under a thin yellow cuticle, variegated with many longitudinal, almost straight, streaks of rich chestnut, rather close and narrow, but with a few broad ones among them, the latter often wedge-shaped, wider below; the streaks neither branching nor zig-zag. On the last whorl the longitudinal markings are to a great extent coalescent or smeared together below the periphery, the darker color predominating on the base. Sculpture: close and fine costulæ cut into oblong granules by spiral impressed lines; the decussation fine and regular on the spire; but below, the spirals become less regular and disappear on the latter part of the body whorl and are wanting on the base, and the costulæ on the last whorl are coarser. Spire rather thick, conic, the apex very obtuse, rounded; suture moderately impressed, margined below by a light line. Whorls $7\frac{1}{2}$, slightly convex, the last slightly attenuated below. Aperture narrowly ovate, livid within, its height contained $2\frac{1}{2}$ times in alt. of shell; acuminate above. Columella cylindric, of a purple-flesh color, distinctly convex in the middle, bending toward

the left as it approaches the base; the reflexed edge adnate nearly to base, where it is free, leaving a small umbilical perforation. Length 56, diam. 26; alt. of aperture 25 mm.

Sheikh Husein, lat. $7^{\circ} 43' 32''$ N., lon. $40^{\circ} 44' 30''$ E., (Dr. A. Donaldson Smith, Sept. 21, 1894).

Somewhat like *L. turris* Pfr., but the columella is distinctly convex instead of gently concave, and the apex is decidedly more obtuse. It is also a smaller, less conic shell. The spire is longer than in *L. Rüppelliana* Pfr. as figured by Jickeli. The narrow, straight, not branching, color streaks are also characteristic. It is dedicated to Mr. E. G. Vanatta, who kindly assisted me in examining the literature of *Achatinidæ* for the species herein described.

Helicella (*Lejeania*) *chionobasis* n. sp.

Shell very narrowly umbilicate, thick lens-shaped, low-conoid above, flattened-convex beneath; the periphery angular at first, becoming rounded; rather thin but moderately solid, and slightly shining. *Conspicuously bicolored, the base being opaque white as in Xerophiles generally, the top rust-brown with numerous irregular, arcuate whitish streaks, the apex and several earlier whorls glossy-black.*

Sculpture of irregular, low wrinkles of growth, with extremely fine arcuate striæ also above; on the base *very minute incised circular striæ* are visible under the lens in addition to the wrinkles. Whorls nearly $6\frac{1}{2}$, slowly increasing, slightly convex, a distinctly defined whitish cord margining the sutures above, produced by the keel of the whorls. Aperture mainly basal, lunate, moderately oblique, bicolored within; peristome simple, suddenly dilated at the columellar insertion, partly covering the narrow umbilicus. Alt. 13, greatest diameter 19.5, least 18 mm.

The Haud (Dr. A. Donaldson Smith, July 25, 1894).

The italicized clauses in the above description sufficiently indicate the more conspicuous features of this form, which is apparently different from any member of the group *Lejeania* known to me.

The permanence of the name *Helicella* for the group of *Xerophiles* depends upon the date of publication of Férussac's *Prodrome*, which is still in doubt. It may prove later than *Jacosta* of Gray, which would then assume the generic rôle. This is a mere question of names, however. The limits and characters of the group I have been able to define with considerable exactness, thanks to the previous work of Schmidt, Moquin-Tandon, von Ihering and others.